Meteorological summary for Chile, January, 1930 (by J. Bustos Navarrete, Observatorio del Salto, Santiago, Chile.—The diminution in activity of solar radiation coincided with a noticeable weakening of atmospheric circulation over the South Pacific. The number of depressions was very small, and the paths of these were shifted very much toward the south. Unsettled weather and rains were generally limited to the southern part of the continent between Magallanes and Chiloe; in the remainder of the country, from Valdivia northward, conditions were very stable.

Temperatures were not very high in the central zone, rarely exceeding 86° to 90° F., in contrast to much higher readings in previous years.

On the central and northern coasts the mornings were frequently cloudy or foggy.

The only anticyclonic centers worth mentioning were those charted on the 6th, 12th, 15th, and 25th and moving for the greater part from latitude 40° to 45° S. toward Argentina.—*Translated by W. W. R.*

Death of Dr. L. Coussirat de Araujo in charge of the meteorological service of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.—We regret to learn of the death in February of this year of Prof. Dr. Ladislau Coussirat de Araujo in his fortieth year. Doctor Araujo at the time of his death was the director of the Instituto Astronomico e Meteorologico, Escola Engenharia, of Porto Allegro, Brazil. He was a distinguished civil engineer with strong leanings toward meteorology and was in charge of the meteorological service of the State of Rio Grande do Sul. His meteorological education was received in France, England, and the United States.—*A. J. H.*

BIBLIOGRAPHY

C. FITZHUGH TALMAN, in Charge of Library

RECENT ADDITIONS

The following have been selected from among the titles of books recently received as representing those most likely to be useful to Weather Bureau officials in their meteorological work and studies:

Dines, L. H. G.

Dines balloon meteorograph and the method of using it. London. 1929. iv, 47 p. figs. plates. 24½ cm. (Met. off. 321.)

Fassig, Oliver L.

On the Frequency of hurricanes in the vicinity of Porto Rico. 10 p. figs. plate. 27 cm. (Repr.; Porto Rico journ. pub. health & tropical med., v. 5, no. 2, Dec., 1929.)

Forel, F. A.

"Seiches" of lakes. 5 p. 22 cm. (Le Guide scient., Oct., 1885.)

Gião, Antonio.

La mécanique différentielle des fronts et du champ isallobarique. Paris. 1929. 127 p. figs. plates. 33 cm. (Off. nat. mét. France. Memorial. No. 20.)

Ginestous, G.

La richessee en vapeur d'eau de l'atmosphère dans le Sud tunisien. Son action sur la vie végétale. Tunis. 1928. 8 p. 24½ cm. (Extr.; Bull. de la dir. gén. de l'agric., du comm. et de la colonis. 3e trim. 1928.)

Une zone d'extension possible de la culture de l'olivier à signaler aux oléiculteurs tunisiens. 11 p. plate. 24½ cm. (9e cong. internat. d'oléicult. Tunis, Sousse. Sfax (Tunisie) du 26 oct. au 8 nov., 1928.)

Hutchinson, Howard B.

Fog situation in the United States During the Winter 1928–29. Cambridge. 1930. 25 p. plates. 28 cm. (Mass. inst. tech. Met'l course. Prof. notes, no. 3.)

Kleinschmidt, E.

Die Häufigkeit dürrer und nasser Monate in Württemberg und Hohenzollern. Stuttgart. 1929. p. 186–205. figs. 28½ cm. (Sonderab.; Württemberg. Jahrb. für Statistik und Landesk. Jahrg. 1928.

Simpson, G. C.

Past climates. (The Alexander Pedler lecture, 1929.) Manchester. 1930. 34 p. figs. 21½ cm. (Manchester lit. & philos. soc. Sess. 1929–30. Mem. & proc. v. 74.)

SOLAR OBSERVATIONS

SOLAR AND SKY RADIATION MEASUREMENTS DURING FEBRUARY, 1930

By HERBERT H. KIMBALL, Solar Radiation Investigations

For reference to descriptions of instruments and exposures, and an account of the method of obtaining and reducing the measurements, the reader is referred to this volume of the REVIEW, page 26.

Table 1 shows that solar radiation intensities were close to the normal intensity for February at Washington, D. C., and slightly below at Madison, Wis., and Lincoln, Nebr.

Table 2 shows a deficiency in the total solar radiation received on a horizontal surface directly from the sun and diffusely from the sky at Madison, Lincoln, New York, Fresno, and La Jolla, and an excess at Washington, Twin Falls, and Chicago, as compared with the normal amount received at the respective stations in February.

No skylight polarization measurements were obtained at Madison during the month. At Washington measurements obtained on four days give a mean of 63 per cent and a maximum of 66 per cent on the 10th. These values are slightly above the corresponding averages for February at Washington.